

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Several nights ago Richard Porter, a colored man, at Columbus, Ohio, presented himself with a girl to the doorkeeper of the Athenaeum, having two tickets for reserved seats in the parquette. The doorkeeper refused to admit him, and going to the box-office, exchanged the tickets for \$1.50, the price paid for them. Porter refused the money and left the building angry. Yesterday he met the doorkeeper on the street, and after declaring that he had insulted him in refusing his ticket, knocked him down and beat him terribly. For this Porter was fined fourteen dollars.

Charles T. Sherman, U. S. Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, against whom grave charges rested, which were made the subject of investigation by the House Committee of Ways and Means and Judiciary, in connection with his impeachment, as stated in yesterday's telegraphic dispatches, has resigned his office, and the President on Wednesday appointed Martin Welker, of Ohio, to the vacancy. Judge Sherman was appointed by President Johnson in March, 1867.

The Spanish insurrectionists at Cartagena having levied a heavy fine on the German merchants of that city, the commander of the German fleet took a summary way to right the wrong. The fleet was drawn up in front of the city, and the insurgent leaders notified that if the money was not returned the city would be bombarded. The demand was at once complied with.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, New Jersey, last night it was officially reported that there are in Paterson four thousand males and two thousand females now out of employment, and about four thousand five hundred employees still at work on three-quarter time. The Board appropriated \$25,000 to employ men on the streets temporarily.

At Annapolis, yesterday, Captain Mitchell, of the police sloop Nanny Merryman, arrested the dredging schooner William E. Bartlett, of Baltimore, John Williams, Master, charged with defrauding and concealing license number Justice Thompson, after a hearing, adjudged her guilty, and fined her owners one hundred and fifty dollars.

The troubles of the Archbishop of Posen have reached a point that will soon prove which is the strongest, he or the civil power of Prussia. Already fined and sentenced to imprisonment, he has now been ordered to resign his position within one week. He is said to have received a letter from the Pope exhorting him to be firm.

The New York Aldermen are taking measures to authorize the issue of city notes, otherwise shipplasters, the pretence being that money must be raised to give employment to workmen, and that the city stock cannot be sold at the present time except at greatly reduced rates.

The chief interest in Wall street yesterday was centered in the Stock market. During the morning the feeling was firm, but in the afternoon was somewhat excited, and some of the "fancies" rose 2 and 3 per cent., the market leaving off strong.

In consequence of the continued sickness of one of the jurors empanelled to try a colored man in Martinsburg, on the charge of murdering Annie Butler, the case has been postponed until the next term of the court.

Some of the rogues of New York yesterday attempted to assassinate Comptroller Green with an infernal machine. Fortunately suspicion was excited, and the box opened in a way that rendered it harmless.

Telegrams to the Signal Office yesterday afternoon reported snow at Detroit, Alpena, Cleveland, Erie, St. Paul, Breckinridge, Duluth, Fort Garry, Marquette, Port Stanley and Cape Rosier, (Can.).

The trial of the prisoners charged with the extraordinary attempt at bank robbery in Wilmington, Del., is now in progress at Dover in that State.

Ingersoll, another of the New York ring thieves, was convicted yesterday in Judge Davis' Court, and on Friday will be sent to keep company with Tweed.

Ground was broken yesterday for the erection of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia.

A CHANGE.—The Pittsburg Dispatch has a graphic but melancholy story to relate of the rise and fall of Pittsburgh City, which beats the histories of all the cities of the Western plains. But recently the Danforth House and all the furniture it contained, costing originally \$31,000, was sold for \$100, and that is but an instance of the general blight which has fallen upon the illustrious municipality. It is a remnant of old times, and within one month after the first house was erected, an \$80,000 hotel was built. In two months a daily newspaper was established, and in three months a theatre was built. Another month added a second theatre and an academy of music, though they did not get to the erection of any other academies. In five months the city had her mud fire extinguisher, it being impossible to obtain water in the place. The completion of the half year saw seventy-four hotels and saloons in full blast, and a population of fifteen thousand. Now she is more like the cities of the plain than ever. Her theatres have vanished, her hotels have put up the shutters, and the telegraph has moved out. But the families remain to mourn the general desolation, and the Pittsburgh and Olopololis Railroad runs but one train of cars a day, and that for the purpose of holding the charter. The twining woodbine is now the principal product at the place.—*Baltimore Am.*

CLIMATE FOR INVALIDS.—A letter in the New York Tribune from Mathews Court House, Va., says:

"Coming here three years ago a paralytic sufferer, and being in better health now than for twenty years past, I can safely speak of the superiority and efficacy of the climate for all those whose ailments require a prolonged absence from the North. For consumption, rheumatism, and I may say, nearly every form of disease, the climate is most favorable, being neither severely cold nor intensely hot. Death from consumption is very rare. An old physician told me that out of a population of 5,000 there had been but three deaths from that disease in twenty years. Some thirty years ago a few persons came here supposed to be in the last stages of it, but they now are living to testify to the genial climate. Since the war about forty Northern families have moved into the county for the benefit of the climate, and I have yet to learn that any are dissatisfied. Mathews county borders on Chesapeake Bay, and southeasterly winds prevail nearly three-fourths of the year. Almost every afternoon during the summer a fine breeze blows from that direction. At present, unfortunately, invalids could find no good boarding accommodations, so that fully to enjoy the climate or reap its advantages, one should have a home of one's own."

DRUNKEN HUSBANDS IN ILLINOIS.—Judgments amounting to \$3,700 have been rendered against a Mattson (Ill.) saloon keeper, and in favor of the wives of three drunken husbands to whom the saloon keeper had been in the habit of selling liquor, and who neglected to ascertain whether the said wives had granted to the said husbands the usual "permit" in such cases made and provided.

Letter from Nelson County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] ELMINGTON, Nov. 24.—There is very little of interest transpiring in our quiet little village. The financial crisis is the all-absorbing topic of the day, and though it has not effected us very materially, still our farmers find it very inconvenient to get even a small amount of money to carry on their pursuits. It is to be hoped that when Congress assembles it will take such measures as will dispel the cloud which hangs over the financial sky, and that better times will come.

In the recent election our county elected the entire Conservative ticket with one exception, that of the County Treasurer. Mr. Goodloe was re-elected on the Independent ticket. He has, however, made a very efficient officer.

The farmers have about finished seeding and are now planting out fruit trees, and making preparations for the next year's crop.

Elmington School, at this place, under the management of the very competent principal, Mr. J. B. M. Perkins, and two most excellent instructors, J. I. Sale and C. F. Manpin, both of the University of Virginia, is doing as well as could be expected for the times, this being the third session only, and under a more prosperous state of financial affairs for the country, will, I venture to assert, equal in numbers, as it does now in discipline, any school in the State. Mr. Perkins has had some very great improvements added to his grounds and with the new school house which he has had erected, adds greatly to the appearance of the village. We have had some very cold weather, but for a day or two past it has been as pleasant as spring.

ECLIPSE.

Winter is upon us in truth now, and rain and bitter winds give us a foretaste of what we may expect for the next three months, and make us fully appreciate the necessity of providing against the severities of the season. And so the careful mother draws out her blankets from their summer hiding place, and her busy fingers prepare the warm flannels for husband and children; while the father stores his cellar with coal and wood, sees to it that the stoves are in order and the house in all respects secure against the attacks of Jack Frost, whose coming, now that they are duly prepared for him, is no longer dreaded. But how is it with those, who, through stress of poverty cannot prepare before hand against the rigors of our most trying climate? This winter, more than any for many years past, will bring much suffering among the poor, and though it is a time when all feel the necessity of economy, let our economy begin with our charities, but let us begin in time to prepare for our winter charities, as well as our winter comforts. The writer of this is glad to know that in our old town there are willing and liberal hearts, anxious to relieve suffering, and it is to those that I appeal, asking if we could not by uniting our labors, accomplish much more good with greater satisfaction and more real economy.

Let us have, for instance, a Union Relief Society of Ladies to furnish clothing and food, acting in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, the latter assisting in the visiting and investigating needy applicants, and undertaking to attend to the distribution of fuel and assisting, when necessary, with the payment of rents, &c. Our Infirmary is ready to take charge of the sick, and our old time honored institution of the Soup House, (dis-honored in the careless and wasteful way in which the management of late years) might be revived by the city authorities, and, if properly managed, be a valuable auxiliary.

Does this look like a formidable undertaking? It, of course, involves work, but no more than has been done in other times by charitable individuals, and the almoners of the various churches for the relief of their own poor. By all working together the same, or larger results would flow from an equal expenditure of time and labor.

The details of such a society as is here proposed, would not be difficult to arrange; only let the Christian Association, or the Library Company throw open their room and call for a meeting of all who are willing to aid in such a scheme, and workers of both sexes will, we are sure, be on hand to plan and to execute, and from them, the head, which is an indispensable requisite in any undertaking, can be chosen. When shall we see a beginning? DORCAS.

COMMUNICATED.

THE RAIN OF SUNDAY.—The rain storm of Sunday night was one of the heaviest of the season, though no serious damage resulted, as far as can be ascertained. The railway track on Patterson avenue had a large part of the centre bed washed out. On the grade from Carey street to Stockton, an immense quantity of water passed down, and the gutters having been obstructed by the paving stones thrown into them from the street, the water forced its way down the bed of the railway, which was composed almost entirely of sand, and easily washed out.

The above, cut from the Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday, has some significance for our city, in reference to the "Stonemason's Bridge," at the upper end of Duke street. Three months ago, to wit: in August, "a rain storm, the heaviest of the season," washed out the earth, and sand from around the eastern abutment, and this process has been slowly but surely going on without any attempt by the city officers to repair it and place the bridge in a safe condition. Another, and perhaps less violent rain storm than that in August, may so undermine the abutment as to totally destroy the bridge. An expenditure of one or two hundred dollars, applied promptly now, may save the bridge. It may cost more than ten times as much to replace it by a new one, and the main entrance to the city in the meantime be cut off. Let the "City Council," its "Superintendent of Police," its "Committee on Streets," or the "Board of Public Works," that fifth wheel to the municipal coach, take heed. Who will in that case face the music? TAX PAYER.

WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER.—Nothing presents a sadder commentary upon the present condition of society than the large number of families, both in town and country, but especially the latter, that do not subscribe for a paper of any kind. How many families are thus growing up utterly ignorant of what is transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of the day. But who can tell of the injury inflicted upon the rising generation; those who are to take our place at an distant day—growing up without any knowledge of the present or study of the past; this ignorance, too, being imbedded into them by the sanction of those who should, and doubtless do better, did they only think of the injurious effects of their insane course. Let the heads of the family think of this, and face in the hands of those for whom he is responsible, the means of acquiring some knowledge of the moving panorama in which we act our different parts.

BOLD ROBBERY AT GREENSBORO'.—A letter to the Whig, dated Greensboro', N. C., 24th inst., says:

"On Saturday last at 2 o'clock a. m., as Mr. Frank Edridge, of this place, with his wife and a little infant were asleep in their bed, the room was entered by a gigantic black man armed with a heavy oak club, having on a leather wrist loop. He deposited his club in a position convenient for use in case the sleepers should awake, and then proceeded to rob the room. Having possessed himself of clothing, money and jewelry to the value of three or four hundred dollars he was preparing to be off, when Mr. E. awoke, and springing from his bed grasped him. A desperate fight ensued, which ended in the escape of the wretch with a portion of his booty."

Capt. Fry's Appeal to the Spanish Council of War for the Lives of His Crew.

With the permission of the Council I desire to say a few words in favor of the crew of the Virginian, to the end of mitigating the punishment which has been inflicted upon them. The first pilot had just escaped from shipwreck, and needed the advance of salary which I gave him to purchase clothes and time to do so. I did nothing to him of blockade running; but, on the contrary, as I had the authorization of the owners and had prepared the papers of the bark, notifying all that the vessel would be occupied in the passenger traffic from the islands to Puerto Limones, in Costa Rica, or carrying merchandise to Cuba, as I believe the steamer could do. From the time that the arms were taken on board I do not believe he had an opportunity to part from the people to see the Consul. The Consul in Puerto Principe sent for me, but I did not receive his message until I had started, having been compelled to leave port by order of the authorities. I had a guard on board to prevent the desertion of passengers. Some of them protested, and Varona responded to manifestations of this class with a pistol. It was considered a matter of risk among mariners to face a blockade, for which they are paid large salaries. For years it has been notorious that a great number of vessels were engaged in it during the American war, and notwithstanding many prizes were taken, not a single life was sacrificed. On the contrary, the greater part of the prisoners were liberated after a short imprisonment. Of the law in Cuba and the proclamation referring to the introduction of arms into Cuba I had not heard until the night of my capture. If, with superior opportunities, I was ignorant of a case decided by other than international law, how completely ignorant should be these poor people. I was continually in company of persons who ought to have known it, yet the fact was never once alluded to.

In a word, I believe that they were ignorant, and that the world will be graciously surprised to know that their lives are sacrificed. The counsel well know that I am not pleading for my life. I have neither home or country, a victim of war and persecution—I being shut out from the road to prosperity until I am able to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer from the vicissitudes of my life. My life is one of suffering, and it is not for myself that I implore. The anarchist (Kiehl) came against his will. Spaniards, the world is not so full of persons that prefer honor to life! The poor Bessa—a poor gentleman, with a heart as tender and as compassionate as that of a woman, who thought more of others than of himself—pardon him! The poor fellow is my servant, hired to wait upon me in port, and is not inscribed on the roll. He desired to go ashore in Jeremie, but missed the opportunity. He is nearly an idiot; he is called Cabañal, and is of Venezuelan origin. He was a favorite in the ship and should not be made to suffer. Another unfortunate man was taken on board to save him from death through fever and hunger. I had sent him to the hospital from the ship and he was afterwards permitted to come on board for his health. Spaniards, as I believe I am the only one who will die in the embrace of my holy religion, consider the souls of these poor people. Give them time and opportunity to seek the mercy of God. Thus only can you comply with your duty, and my blood ought to be sufficient. These poor men had no knowledge of their crime. Pardon me if I tell you that I do not believe that their deaths will tend to the benefit of Cuba. According to the method of visiting mariners, I should have had the intervention of my government, whereby would have been saved many lives without having compromised the dignity of Spain. Sisters, I pray God that the members of the Council of Judgment perform their duty regretfully, and that they will remember us in their prayers to God, and will ask their wives and children to beseech for us also.

Written on board the *Tornado*, November 7, 1873, after having been verified by the Council of War.

ELEPHANTIASIS.—Joseph Perry, of Brooklyn died on the 15th inst. of a disease known to medical men as elephantiasis. They symptoms of the malady are a swelling of the skin of the leg, which becomes thickened until it assumes the immense proportions of an elephant's leg. Mr. Perry was attacked two years and ten months ago. At first he did not know what was the matter. He noticed a peculiar roughness of the skin of his right leg, and felt it pain him intensely. His leg, however, allowed him to pass without seeking a physician, until at length his sufferings were so intense, that he called Dr. Sterling. The physician said that it was a case of elephantiasis. No treatment could check the slow but sure course of the disease. The only known treatments merely tend to alleviate the pain, and lengthen in reality the lingering attack. In a few months the skin became thickened and black, and looked exactly like the hide of an elephant. The patient was enabled to walk with a little difficulty for the first year of his attack, but after that the limb had swelled to such proportions as to prevent locomotion of any kind, and he had to stay a prisoner in his house. After a year's intense suffering Mr. Perry died from sheer exhaustion—the usual manner in such cases.

THE CLERKSHIP OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, Md.—Since the recent election in this county many facts have transpired going to show that the conduct of some of the leaders of the Republican party, and hired emissaries from the city of Washington, was such as to warrant the charge of intimidation of voters and frauds upon the ballot-box. A careful investigation of the matter discovered so many glaring acts of illegal voting that Mr. Henry Brooke, acting under the counsel of several legal advisers, determined to contest the election, and so informed Governor White. When Mr. Whitecombe presented his bond and took the oath on Friday last, Mr. Brooke declined to surrender the office to him, but gave notice of his intention to contest the matter in the manner and mode pointed out in the Constitution. Mr. Whitecombe indicated his intention to procure a writ of mandamus, in which event the hearing of the case will come up at the January term of our Circuit Court, and after wards be brought before the Legislature of Maryland, at its January session.—*Meridian (Md.) Gazette.*

BANKRUPT CASE.—The Lynchburg Press says: "In our last number we stated editorially that Judge Rives was proceeding to set aside homesteads to bankrupts without regarding the opinion of Judge Bond, refusing such exemptions when there were liens upon the real estate acquired prior to June 27th, 1870, the date of the passage of the act of the General Assembly, carrying the Virginia homestead into effect. We have learned from a reliable source that we were misinformed, and that Judge Rives will not disregard the opinion of Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, although it is directly the contrary of Judge Rives' decision rendered at Harrisburg in the Probes case."

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The colored people of the District held a meeting last night at Legislative Hall, to give expression to their sympathy for the Cuban cause, and the hall was tolerably well filled.

For the first time this season Washington was last night lighted up with a little of the coming gaiety of the winter. The trains brought in a considerable number of members of Congress.

The St. Cloud Hotel has been purchased by N. H. Hillman on private terms.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

Spain—Cuba.

The morning papers publish the following dispatch, "received in cipher" from the New York Herald's Madrid correspondent:

"MADRID, Nov. 26.—The situation is grave. On the 19th, General Sikes, by order of President Grant, delivered a formal ultimatum to President Castelar, demanding prompt and rigorous reparation for the insult to the flag, the restoration of the Virginian, the release of the surviving prisoners, indemnity to the families of the murdered, and the punishment of the murderers; and also a guarantee against future outrages in Cuba.

The demand was couched in a kind, sympathetic tone, but no alternative was given. General Sikes was also instructed to say that if Castelar did not comply with the demand in a week he should ask for his passport and leave Madrid with the Legation. The time expires to-day, and no answer has been received.

"Everything at the Legation is packed up ready for immediate departure. Sikes has no hope that the ultimatum will be complied with, and telegraphed to Paris yesterday to have all his official correspondence that might be there kept for a few days.

"Gen. Sikes in conversation says he does not see how war can be avoided, as Castelar can give no assurance that the order will be obeyed in Cuba. The public feeling is also opposed to concessions. Unless Castelar responds this evening General Sikes leaves immediately.

"All the American ships in the Mediterranean have been ordered to Key West.

"In the event of Gen. Sikes leaving, the British Minister will probably protect the archives and the American residents.

"President Castelar is personally anxious to accept the British Minister's good offices to effect a compromise, but there is no hope to-night."

While plausible, the above smacks of the sensational and we shall not be surprised to hear it contradicted to-morrow.

The Washington Republican of this morning, speaking semi-officially, says:—"The statement that Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister to this Government, and Secretary Fish have reached any agreement regarding the Virginian case is utterly false. Admiral Polo has no authority to enter into an agreement of any kind. His powers as a Minister Plenipotentiary have been ignored from the beginning of the pending negotiations which have been conducted directly between the two Governments. He has at all times enjoyed the fullest confidence of both his own and this Government, and in the consultations which have occurred in Washington regarding the matter he has been an interested party. He has received dispatches from his Government, and has delivered them to our State Department, but has at no time assumed an authority to act independently of the instructions embraced in them. His endeavors have been to persuade our Government to be as lenient as possible, and if his advice has been sought it has been given informally and unofficially.

"The situation now is simply critical. The Madrid Cabinet has from the first asserted its intention to yield any honest and just reparation that may be demanded in atonement of the wrongs we have suffered; but the fear is still entertained that it will be unable to sustain itself if it attempts to execute that intention. It may be positively stated that our Government expects very soon to receive the Virginian, through the hands of the collector of the port of Key West. If this expectation is realized, the vessel will be brought to that port under the escort of a Spanish man-of-war. It may also be stated with equal positiveness that our Government expects that the surviving members of the Virginian crew will soon be released. When this is done, the next step will be to settle by arbitration the question of indemnity to the families of such of the victims of the Santiago slaughter as were American citizens. This much is expected, regardless of additional points that may have been embraced in our original demand for reparation, and may be accepted in atonement for the insult to our flag. It will be accepted as an acknowledgment to the world by Spain that the seizure of the Virginian on the high seas while she was carrying the American flag was illegal and an outrage upon one national honor. The salute to our flag when the vessel is delivered will follow, as a matter of custom. Spain has in the past made similar deliveries, and has yielded indemnities such as are now expected. It is therefore not impossible that she will do so again; but the attempt to repeat them at this critical juncture will prove to be a severe test of the strength of the Castelar Government. Our Government is constrained by this fact to refrain from urging an immediate ultimatum.

"If the Virginian should be delivered to our Government the case will assume a different form. An investigation will follow into the charges made by the Spanish Government that she has violated our neutrality and registration laws. Spain will then have an opportunity to prove her allegations that our officers in the West Indies at Aspinwall and elsewhere have been derelict in their duty, or have aided the Virginian in pursuing an illegal traffic. Whatever result may ensue from such an investigation, Spain will be compelled to admit that her treaty obligations did not warrant the seizure of the vessel outside of Spanish waters, even if it is proved that she was engaged in such pursuits, and the United States will be called upon to inflict such punishment as the law provides upon the parties who may be found guilty of having violated those laws.

"From this statement it will be seen that the result depends entirely upon the strength of the Castelar Government to fulfill our expectations. But under any circumstance, whether the Castelar Government sustains itself or not, the United States will demand full atonement from the Spaniards as a people."

The Associated Press dispatch from Havana, yesterday, says:

A communication from the Spanish colonial minister to the political Governor of the island, under date of 24th inst., published to-day in the Official Gazette, is in substance as follows:

"The Government of the republic resolved to secure the faithful observance of treaty agreements contracted between Spain and foreign nations, desiring to avoid all grounds for demands from citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the Council of Ministers to direct to the predecessor of your Excellency, then in command of the Island, their telegram of the 15th of Sept. last, has decided that you should order immediate and strict compliance with the instructions of the Ministry under my charge, and should place the estates of foreign citizens, acquired through the action of the gubernatorial admin-

istration, in such a position that those having rights therein may enter into possession by order of said Government, I communicate this to your Excellency that it may take effect as decided. This, by order of his Excellency, is inserted in the Gazette for general information."

The telegram from Madrid of September 15 was not published here.

An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid says that the Igualdad newspaper justifies the execution of the Virginian captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities the circular issued by the United States Government during the civil war, declaring Confederate privateers pirates.

Philip Whitlock, of the firm of Whitlock & Abrams, cigar makers, Richmond, was arrested yesterday, upon complaint made by H. H. Wells, Jr., U. S. District Attorney, charging him with offering him (Wells) a bribe if he would sign a petition for a pardon in the case of a man recently convicted of a violation of the bankrupt law. W. asserts that the "offer" made by him to Mr. Wells was nothing but a joke, was made in a jocular manner, and he thinks must have been so understood by him. But people don't generally "joke" about such matters.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., pastor of the Madison avenue Presbyterian church, of New York, announces his intention to resign his charge, which he has held for forty years, and will accept the presidency of the Union Theological Seminary. It was at the church of Dr. Adams the joint communion service was celebrated during the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, participated in by the Dean of Canterbury and Bishop Cummins.

The "peoples' convention" at New Orleans yesterday adopted an address and a series of resolutions, and adjourned subject to the call of the president. A committee was appointed to repair to Washington and present their memorial for relief from the Kellogg usurpation and the restoration of Louisiana to her rights and liberties as a free state of the American Union as guaranteed by the constitution of the U. S.

In Washington, yesterday, pursuant to a call, a mass meeting of members of the various Building Associations in the District was held for the purpose of expressing their practical disapprobation of the recent decisions of Judge Humphreys in cases of interest to them, by initiating measures looking to the raising of funds necessary for carrying the cases on appeal to the Court in General Term.

Seth Green, who is at present in charge of the New York State Fish Hatching House at Rochester, informs those who may desire to experiment in the business of hatching out eggs of the salmon, trout or whitefish, that he will, on application, send a few hundred eggs on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the cost of mailing them. His object is to teach the American people the art of fish breeding.

The Washington Star says:—"The question how to heat the house most economically is now varied to embrace the further enquiry how it can be heated to avoid doctors' and undertakers' bills. A good deal is being said in this connection in medical and scientific journals in denunciation of the air killing furnace and close stove."

At Chicago, yesterday the case of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, was placed in the hands of a receiver. It appears from evidence that the actual cost of constructing and equipping the road was about \$1,500,000, while the Morgan Improvement Company received for rendering this service about \$4,000,000.

Gov. Shepherd, of Washington, has made his appointments of District officers. His selections, according to The Star, meet with approval, which is farther increased by the fact that he has made a very large reduction in the number of employees, by which over fifty thousand dollars in salaries will be saved.

The Secretary of the Navy is quite confident that better success than heretofore with Congress will attend his efforts next session to secure large appropriations for the navy. The building of first-class war vessels is to be recommended and the navy strengthened in every particular.

Mr. John J. Delano yesterday resigned the office of Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. Mr. Delano was impelled to resign on account of long continued ill-health. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Wm. C. Morrill, of Maine.

The dispatch sent from Washington that General Sheridan would visit that city for conference on Indian matters was based on information derived from the Secretary of War. But it is now said he comes in connection with Cuban matters.

The failure of G. B. Lichtenberg, tobacco manufacturer in Detroit, Michigan, on Saturday, has created a sensation among the tobacco dealers of New York, many of whom will be losers, through him, to a considerable amount.

Mr. Geo. H. Lee, before the war one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, died at his home, in Clarksburg, W. Va., last week. He was one of the best lawyers that ever graced that high bench.

The November statistical report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes a showing for the corn product quite as unfavorable as that which forecasted the short crop of 1869.

The second annual session of the Farmers' Council began yesterday at Petersburg, Major R. V. Gaines, president, in the chair. Eighty-five members responded to roll-call, and many others have since arrived.

The President's message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress. It will be manifested as heretofore, and copies will be given only to the local press and for telegraphing.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for December has been published. It has many excellent articles—and is a cheap as well as interesting periodical.

The new work, by Geo. Cary Eggleston, published by the Orange Judd Co., New York, for sale by Mr. Robert Bell, mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, contains some interesting sketches of Virginia life and manners in former days.

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